

20093. Adulteration of currants. U.S. v. 14 Crates of Currants. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 28617. Sample No. 5226-A.)

This action involved the shipment of a quantity of currants, samples of which were found to bear arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On July 19, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 14 crates of currants at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 14, 1932, by W. H. Wark, from South Haven, Mich., to Chicago, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On September 26, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

20094. Adulteration of currants. U.S. v. 8 Crates, et al., of Currants. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 28618, 28619. Sample Nos. 5244-A, 5245-A.)

These actions involved shipments of quantities of currants, samples of which were found to bear arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On July 22, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 11 crates of currants at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 14, 1932, by A. D. Baldwin, from Bridgman, Mich., to Chicago, Ill., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered the article injurious to health.

On September 26, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

20095. Misbranding of canned sauerkraut juice and canned sauerkraut. U.S. v. 50 Cases of Canned Sauerkraut Juice, et al. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Products released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 28562, 28567. Sample Nos. 2119-A, 2120-A.)

These actions involved the shipment of quantities of canned sauerkraut juice and canned sauerkraut. Sample cans taken from both products were found to contain less than the declared weight or volume.

On August 8, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 50 cases of canned sauerkraut juice and 290 cases of canned sauerkraut, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by Frank Pure Food Co., Franksville, Wis., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce, the former on or about April 12, 1932, and the latter on or about June 24, 1932, from Franksville, Wis., to Denver, Colo., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The articles were labeled in part: (Cans) "Frank's Netherlands Brand Kraut Juice. Packed by the Frank Pure Food Co., Franksville, Wisconsin. Contents One Pint;" "Red & White Brand Sauerkraut, Net Weight 1 Lb. 1 Oz."

It was alleged in the libels that the articles were misbranded in that the statements, "Net Weight 1 Lb. 1 Oz." and "Contents One Pint," appearing on the can labels, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the products were in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and